

ZALKINA, A. P.

Zalkina, A. P. - "The effect of 'blockade' of the reticulo-endothelial system on the formation of complementary connecting antibodies in hemo-transplantation (ovary and suprarenal gland)," In the symposium: V. N. Shamov, Kiev, 1949, p. 249-53

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

ZAIKINA, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHRAGO, M.I., nauchnyy
sotrudnik; BIBIKOVA, Ye.S.; SMIRNOVA, L.Ye.

Transfusion of the "intermediate layer" of stored blood in leucopenia,
agronulocytosis, and thrombopenia. Vop.perel.krovi 4:165-174 '55.
(MIRA 9:12)
(BLOOD-TRANSFUSION)
(LEUCOPENIA)
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS)

ZAIKINA, A.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODGAYTS, S.D., mledshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in the morphological picture and some physicochemical prop-
erties of the blood in plasma transfusions to patients with traumatic
and postoperative shock. Vop.perel.krovi 4:175-185 '55. (MIRA 9:12)
(BLOOD) (SHOCK)

SERAGO, M.I.; ZALKINA, Kh.P.; VESKOBYNIKOV, N.M.

First observations on transfusions of bone marrow in hypoplastic
and aplastic anemias. Probl. gemat i perel. krovi 6 no.2:33-34
(MIRA 14:2)
'61. (MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION) (ANEMIA)

KOLENKO-LEGEZO, N. A.; SHRAGO, M. I.; ZALKINA, Kh. P.; BALEV, S. A.

Treatment of Werlhof's disease with hypophysial-adrenal gland hormones and some data on the functional state of the hypo-physical-adrenal gland system in this disease. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi no. 8:27-30 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz hematologicheskogo otdela (zav. N. A. Kolenko-Legezo) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (dir. L. A. Ripyakh) i endokrinologicheskoy kliniki (zav. L. P. Lobachevskaya) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta endokrinologii (dir. S. V. Maksimov)

(PURPURA(PATHOLOGY)) (ADRENAL GLANDS)
(PITUITARY BODY)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7

SALKIND, A.

Several consolidated calculations of the increase of labor productivity in industry. Biul.nauch. inform.: trud i zar plata 4 no.2:30-38 '61. (Productivity accounting) (MIRA 14:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

ZALKIND, A.
USSR/Govt-Industrial-Policy
Railways-4602.0103
Manufacturing-4101.0160
Mining-Industry-4201.0100

-4602.

Jul/Aug 1947

"Concerning the Preparation of Industry and Transport for Work in Winter Conditions," B. Braginskiy, A. Zalkind, 10 pp

"Planovoye Khozyaystvo" No 4

Discusses general lag in industrial production and transport during war and postwar period as result of slowed-up coal mining. Describes need for increased coal and oil extraction. Railroad repair work must be done during autumn in preparation for winter months.

9G35

LC

ZALKIND, A.

On the first results of the study of potentials for the increase
of labor productivity in industry. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i
zar.plata 3 no.3:3-6 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Labor productivity)

ZAIKIND, A. A. And IZAKSON, Kh. A.

"The Work Experience with the Organization of Medical Control of the Health Condition," Voyenno-Medit. Zhur., No.5, pp 84-87, 1955

Translation D 416278

ZALKIND, A.A., Major med. slushby

Work at the unit level with visiting students from the Academy
of Military Medicine. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:50-52 Ag '58
(MIRA 12:1)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY--STUDY AND TEACHING)

ZALKIND, A.B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3671
Institut elektronicheskikh upravlyayushchikh ustroystv
Akademika Nauk SSSR. "Vychislitel'nyye ustroystva" [Shortenk]
Tsvetovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. Collection of Articles
(Institute of Technical and Computing Devices; Collection of Articles)
Moscow Izd-vo Akad. Nauk SSSR. 1959. 184 p. Errata slip inserted.
4,000 copies printed.
Ed. of Publishing House: G.Yu. Shlyubok; Tech. Ed.: V.V.
Vol'shov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for persons specializing in computer technique.

COVERAGE: Most of the work in the first issue of the Collection of Articles of the Institute of Electronic Control Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR was carried out during 1958-1959. The Institute conducted studies aimed at creating a high-speed memory device of large capacity. One of the results of this work was improvement of the K-2 computer by replicating its static storage device with ferrite cores. Other articles concern the use of transistors in digital computers, stability of analog computers equipped with operational amplifiers, and the use of the K-2 computer in solving various problems. Future issues of this collection of articles will present the results of work in digital techniques in mathematical investigations and in control machines and systems of control which operate on the principle of digital technique. Some personalities are mentioned in the articles.

NOTES: Following accompany some of the articles:
Dorozhkin, N.A. and A.B. Zalkind. Use of Surface-Semiconductor Transistor in Circuits With Direct-Coupling. 57
A small lot of the first Soviet-made surface-barrier transistors was tested at the laboratory of Control Machines and Systems. The author gives an account of the operating principles and methods of the simple analysis of performance of such circuits. They present the principal results of their experiments and conclude that such circuits require less power and are much simpler in production than those equipped with ordinary transistors. There are 3 references: 1. English and I. Soviet. 2. English and L.M. Chubakov. Transistorized Digital Frequency

Generator. 58
Zalkind, A.B., and L.M. Chubakov. Frequency With
Quarter Stabilization. 57
A frequency meter using a generator of standard frequency with quartz stabilization was developed at the Laboratory of Control Machines and Systems. This meter was used for measuring acc. The measurements of parametric spread made by the author demonstrate that this spread occurs independently of each individual parameter. The results of measurements were processed statistically. There are five references. All Soviet (one of these is a translation).

Mazurin, O.Y. Study of the Technological Spread of Parameters in Transistors. 74
The author discusses ways of obtaining stable stabilization of the problem variables by analog computers equipped with operational d-c amplifiers with strong feedback. Such circuits are widely used for analyzing dynamics of automatic control systems. The author studies stability conditions of circuits used for the solution of problems described by differential or integral-differential equations. These problems are solved with the time-delay units of the analog computer, on which the problem variables have been instrumented in the form of transients in the circuit. Problems in which the independent time variable does not appear are solved in the inertialless units. The author analyzes some typical equations, presents their block diagrams, and finds conditions for stability. There are seven references: 6 Soviet (one of which is a translation) and 1 English.

NOTES: Instability of Transistor Characteristics and
Parameters. 87
The author presents the results of experimental testing of the parameters and characteristics of P4, P6, P8, and PS-type transistors

Levav, N.N. Stability of Electronic Simulation Circuits Equipped WITH D-C Amplifiers. 91
The author discusses ways of obtaining stable simulation circuits for solving problems by analog computers equipped with operational d-c amplifiers with strong feedback. Such circuits are widely used for analyzing dynamics of automatic control systems. The author studies stability conditions of circuits used for the solution of problems described by differential or integral-differential equations. These problems are solved with the time-delay units of the analog computer, on which the problem variables have been instrumented in the form of transients in the circuit. Problems in which the independent time variable does not appear are solved in the inertialless units. The author analyzes some typical equations, presents their block diagrams, and finds conditions for stability. There are seven references: 6 Soviet (one of which is a translation) and 1 English.

Golomb, Z.B. Solving Problems on Electrical Simulation With
Electronic Computers. 1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7

ZALKIND, A.B.; MATYUZHIN, N.Ya.; ROSNITSKIY, O.V.

Commutation of current pulses by crystal triodes. Poluprov. prib. i
ikh prim. no.2:353-365 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Transistors) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

NIKHAYLOV, Stefan Vasil'yevich, laureat Gosudarstvennoy pre-
mii; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; NEKRASOVA, T.N., mlad. red.

[Economics of the world ocean] Ekonomika mirovogo okeana.
Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 274 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KHEYKER, D.M.; ZALKIND, A.I.

Study of the dehydration of synthetic hydrosilicates, hydro-aluminates, and sulfohydroaluminates of calcium. Trudy NIIA-sbesittsementa no.11:3-41 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

AGANBEGYAN, Abel Gezevich; VOLVYSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ZALKIND,
A.I., red.; STREL'NIKOVA, M.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S.,
tekhn.red.

[For the welfare of the Soviet man, builder of communism] Dlia
blaga sovetskogo chalovka - stroitelia kommunizma. Moisirva, Gos-
planizdat, 1960. 64 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Labor and laboring classes) (Cost and standard of living)

LAZUTKIN, Ye.S.; RUSANOV, Ye.S.; EYDEL'MAN, R.A.; TRUBNIKOV, S.V.; KAPLAN, I.I.; ZAGORODNIKOV, M.I.; GOL'TSOV, A.N.; TATARINOVA, N.I.; SONIN, M.Ya.; SHISHKIN, N.I., doktor geogr.nauk; ANTOSENKO, Ye.G.; ZHMYKHOVA, I.I.; KOSYAKOV, P.O.; MATROZOVA, I.I.; ZELEM'SKIY, G.N.; SEMENKOV, Ya.S.; ZALKIND, A.I., red.; RUSANOV, Ye.S., red.; SHTEYNER, A.V., red.; MIKHAI'CHENKO, N.Z., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manpower of the U.S.S.R.; problems in distribution and utilization]
Trudovye resursy SSSR; problemy raspredeleniya i ispol'zovaniia. Pod red. N.I.Shishkina. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon.lit-ry, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 14:12)

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Manpower)

MASLOVA, Nadezhda Semenovna; BORISOV, Yevgeniy Filippovich; PANKRAT'YEV,
Viliy Gavrilovich, mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.,
red.; ZALIND, A.I., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Wages and production costs in U.S.S.R. industries] Zarabotnaia
plata i sebestoimost' produktsii v promyshlennosti SSSR. Pod
obshchei red. K.N.Plotnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry,
(MIRA 15:3)
1962. 267 p.

1. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Pankrat'yev).
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Plotnikov).
(Wage payment systems) (Costs, Industrial)

PAVLOV, Petr Mikhaylovich, prof.; KAGANOV, Yefim Davydovich, dots.;
ZALKIND, A.I., red.; BAZLOVA, Ye.M., mlad. red.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Socialist production of the means of production at the
present stage] Sotsialisticheskoe vospriyvodstvo na sov-
remennom etape. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 343 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

(Economics)

ZALKIND, A.S., inzh.

Redesign of open-hearth furnaces with a roll-on upper
structure and refractory brickwork. Mat. i gornorud. prom.
no.4:72-73 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye "Yuzhdomnaremont",
Dnepropetrovsk.

ZALKIND, A.S.

TISHCHENKO, Ye.I.; ZALKIND, A.S.

[Assembling the charging apparatus of a modern blast furnace].
Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, 1954. 68 p. (MIRA 8:3D)

ZALKIND, A.S.

Defects in the design of assembly equipment for standard blast furnaces. Stal' 22 no.6:496-497 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Trest "Yuzhdomnaremont".
(Blast furnaces—Design and construction)

ZALKIND, A.S.

Use of refractory blocks in the repair of open-hearth furnaces.
Metallurg 7 no.10:31-33 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii mekhanizatsii tresta "Yuzhdomnaremont".
(Open-hearth furnaces--Maintenance and repair)
(Refractory materials)

ZALKIND, Aleksandr Samoylovich

TISHCHANKO, Yefim Ivanovich; ZALKIND, Aleksandr Samoylovich; SHENGAL, A.V.,
red.; TSYMBALIST, N.M., red.izd-va; ZEF, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Dismantling of blast furnaces during reconstruction] Madvizhka
domennyykh pechei pri rekonstruktsii. Sverdlovsk, Gos.sauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, Sverdlovskoe
otd-nie, 1957. 95 p.
(Blast furnaces)

Cand Chem Sci

ZALKIND, D. I.

Dissertation: "Influence of Metal Chlorides on the Solution
Rate of Steel in Hydrochloric Acid."

31 Oct 49

Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ZALKIND, E.M.

Sep 1947

USER/Engineering
Condensation
Steam Condensers

"New Designs of Condensate Taps," E. M. Zalkind,

21 pp

"Za Ekonomicheskaya Toplitsa" Vol IV, No 9

The old type of tap did not work efficiently at pressures under 1.5 to 2.0 atmospheres. This new tap is somewhat a copy of American-Bogatz designed taps used in apparatus which is heated by low-pressure steam. Author gives cross sections and dimensions of the new tap. It was developed by Popov and includes a labyrinth-type condensate vessel. Part 23740

Sep 1947

USER/Engineering (Contd.)
Condensation
Steam Condensers

of the article describes a thermostatic condensate vessel produced by the GlavvoyenMorSanTekhMontazh by engineers E. M. Zalkind and I. I. Shirnov.

O2mhc

ZALKIND, EM.

USSR/Engineering - Steel pipes

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 5/32

Authors : Leleev, N. S.; Troyanskiy, E. A.; Zalkind, E. M.; Kats, Sh. N.; Zakharov, A. A.; and Kachanov, L. M.

Title : Comments and critical review of the article, "A Problem Concerning the Strength of Steel Pipes for High-Pressure Boilers"

Periodical : Vest. mash. 11, 24-27, Nov 1954

Abstract : A discussion and rebuttal of the article, "A Problem Concerning the Strength of Steel Pipes for High-Pressure Boilers", written by N. S. Leleev, and E. A. Troyanskiy, is presented. Graphs; table; diagram.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ZALKIND, E.S.

[Diseases of the hair] Bolezni volos. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1959. 178 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(HAIR--DISEASES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7

ZALKIND, E. S.

The prevention of contagious syphilis Leningrad Medgiz, 1943. 123 p.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

ZAIKIND, E. S., RODYAKINA, V. Ya.

Blood - Corpuscles and Platelets

Third blood fraction in skin diseases. Vest. vnu. i derm. no. 2, March-April 1952

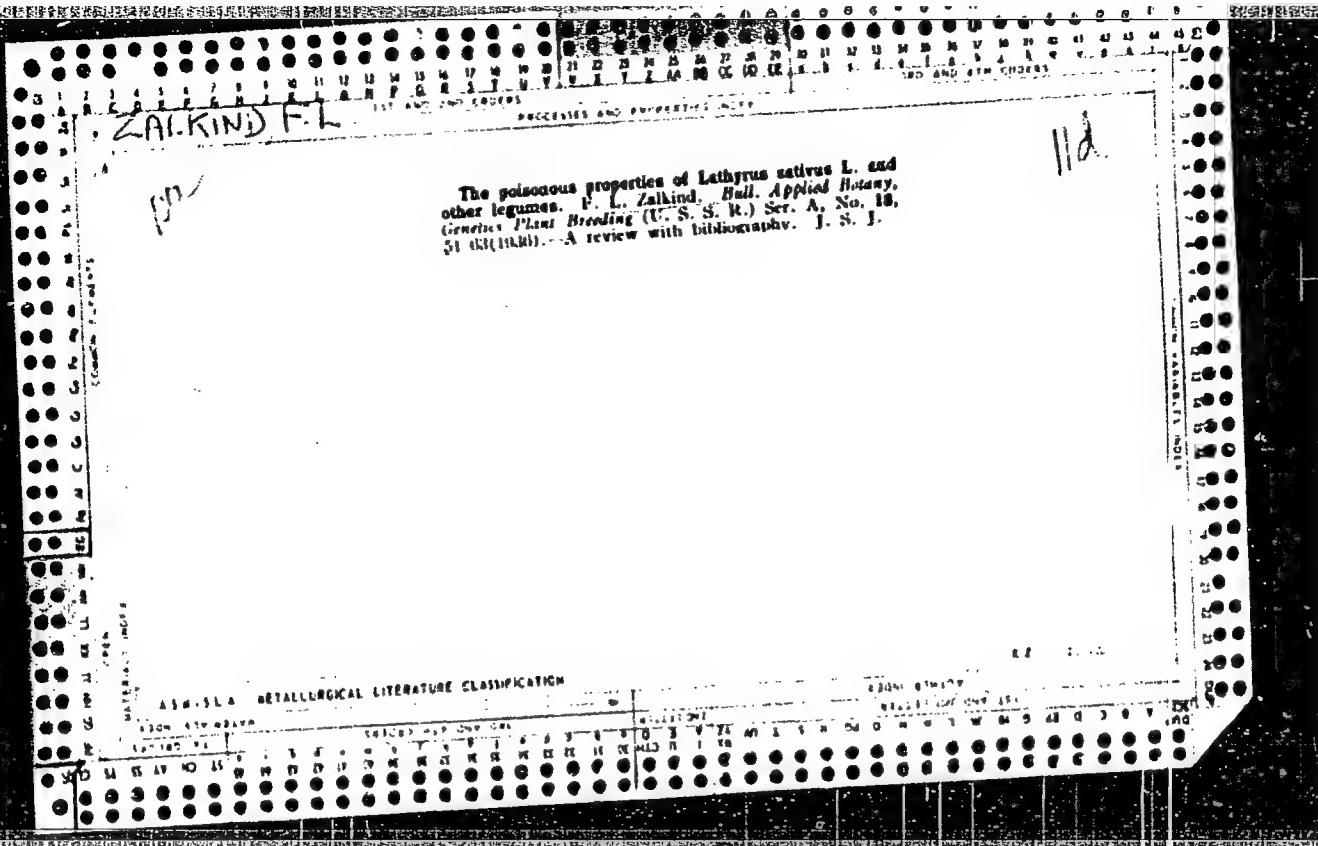
Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

ZAIKIND, E.S.

[Hygiene of the skin and medical cosmetics] Gigiена kozhi i vrachebnaia
kosmetika. [Leningrad] Medgiz, 1956. 146 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(SKIN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

ZALKIND, F. L.

China Lathyrus Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1953. 142 p. (55-18172)

SB2C5.P423

ZALKIND, F.L., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Hairy vetch as a valuable feed crop. Zemledelie 4 no.11:
79-83 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Vetch)

GORBUNOV, V.N.; NAGELINA, A.G.; YASHINA, V.S.; ZALKIND, G.T.

Effect of the molecular structure on the heat distortion of hardened divinyl and divinyl-styrene polymers (cligomer). Plast.masy
no.76-9 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ZAIKIND, G.I.; SHABADASH, A.N.; OGORUNOV, V.N.; NAGIBINA, A.G.

Quantitative analysis of low-molecular divinyl isocyaners and divinyl
rubbers by means of infrared absorption spectra. Plast. massy
no.4±61-62 165. (MIRA 18:6)

S/0191/64/000/008/0007/0010

ACCESSION NR: AP4043317

AUTHOR: Gorbunov, V. N., Rydvanova, S. S., Zalkind, G. I.

TITLE: Epoxidation of divinyl oligomers

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 8, 1964, 7-10

TOPIC TAGS: oligomer, epoxide resin, epoxidation, divinyl oligomer, peracetic acid, infrared spectrum, double bond oxidation

ABSTRACT: The epoxidation of divinyl oligomers with peracetic acid under various conditions was investigated and the effect of the degree of epoxidation and the composition of the resulting epoxide oligomers on their properties was determined and the composition of the double bonds of the double bonds in the initial oligomer and in the epoxide products. The double bonds were determined by infrared spectroscopy using absorption bands at 911 and 1640 cm^{-1} for 1, 2-, 967 cm^{-1} for trans-1, 4 and 720 or 1660 cm^{-1} for cis-1, 4 double bonds. The reaction was carried out by four different methods: epoxidation with 40% aqueous peracetic acid, with anhydrous peracetic acid (in ethylacetate solution) and epoxidation at the moment of peracetic acid formation with phosphoric acid or with an ion-exchange resin as a catalyst. The results were evaluated by the infrared spectra of the vinyl epoxyoligomers obtained by the different methods. Comparison of the tabulated

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043317

experimental data shows that at the moment when the maximal amount of epoxide oxygen is obtained, only 55-63% of the total number of double bonds have been consumed in the reaction. The reactivity of the 1, 2 double bonds is much smaller than that of the trans-1, 4 bonds. Regardless of the epoxidation method, the same number of 1, 2 double bonds enter into the reaction (about 45%); thereafter, their number remains almost unchanged. The small amount (70%) of trans-1, 4 bonds entering into the reaction during epoxidation at the moment of peracetic acid formation is probably due to the insufficient peracetic acid concentration. The indication that cis-1, 4 doable bonds are epoxidized only partially needs further verification on other oligomers. On the basis of the experimental data, it can be assumed that during the epoxidation of divinyl oligomers the most active oligomers, with the predominance of trans-1, 4 double bonds, are those obtained by the method of radical polymerization. The isotherms for epoxide oligomers hardened by maleic anhydride at 70-150C show that the heat distortion changes only slightly up to 300C (from 50-100 μ). The physico-mechanical and electrical properties of the epoxide oligomers are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 6 figures and 3 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 005

Card 2/2

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Kinetics of iodine hydrolysis in chloride and bromide solutions.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR,Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:56-64 '62.

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.
(Iodine) (Hydrolysis) (Chlorides) (Bromides) (MIRA 15:4)

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Kinetics of iodine hydrolysis in the presence of sulfate, nitrate and bicarbonate ions. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn.,khim.i geol.nauk. no.3:58-62 '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii i Institut khimii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Iodine) (Hydrolysis)

ZALKIND, G.R.; YAVORSKIY, S.I.

Effect of organic impurities on the oxidation regularities
of iodine ion with chlorine and hypochlorite in natural waters.
Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:39..
43 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii AN Turkmenstoy SSR.

ZALKIND, I.E.; NECHAYEV, Yu.A.; SADOVSKIY, A.N., red.

[Limestone, dolomite and gypsum in Perm Province] Izvestniak,
dolomit i gips v Permskoi oblasti. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1959. 124 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

ZALKIND, I. E., (Perm'); OBORIN, A. A. (Perm'); SHESTOV, I. N. (Perm')

Healing springs in the cis-Ural region. Priroda 52 no.1:
117-118 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Cherdyn' District--Mineral waters)

GORBUNOV, V.N.; RYDVANOVA, S.S.; ZALKIND, G.I.

Eposidation of divinyl oligomers. Plast. massy no.8:7-10 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

PRUTSKOVA, M.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; UKHANOVA, O.I.; SAKHAROVA, L.I.;
BOLSUNOVSKAYA, O.V.; IVANOVA, N.Ye.; LOVCHIKOV, I.S.; ZALKIND,
G.N.; IL'IN, M.I.; KOZ'MINA, K.A.; SHIKUT', V.A.; PETROVA,
Z.V.; GENERALOV, G.F.; BUDYUK, V.P.; GOMENYUK, L.I., red.

[New highly productive varieties of grain crops] Novye vysoko-
produktivnye sorta zernovykh kul'tur. Moskva, Kolos, 1965.
319 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ZALKIND, I.E.; OBORIN, A.A.

Natural sulfur in the Lower Permian sediments of the middle cis-Ural region. Lit. i pol. iskop. no. 3:157-158 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta (VNIGRI).

ZALKIND I. S.

ZALKIND, I. S.

"Condensation of tetraphenylbutadiol with p-teritol" by I. S. Zalkind,
V. K. Teterin and S. G. Kusnetzoff (p. 620)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 4-5

ZALKIND, I. S.

"The Isomerisation of an Alcohol with Two Double Bonds." Zalkind, I. S. and Kulikov, A. S.
(p. 643)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 7-8.

ZALKIND, I. S.

"Condensation of Tetraphenylbutindiol with Phenol." Zalkind, I. S., Teterin, V. K., and Kusnetzoff, S. G. (p. 488)

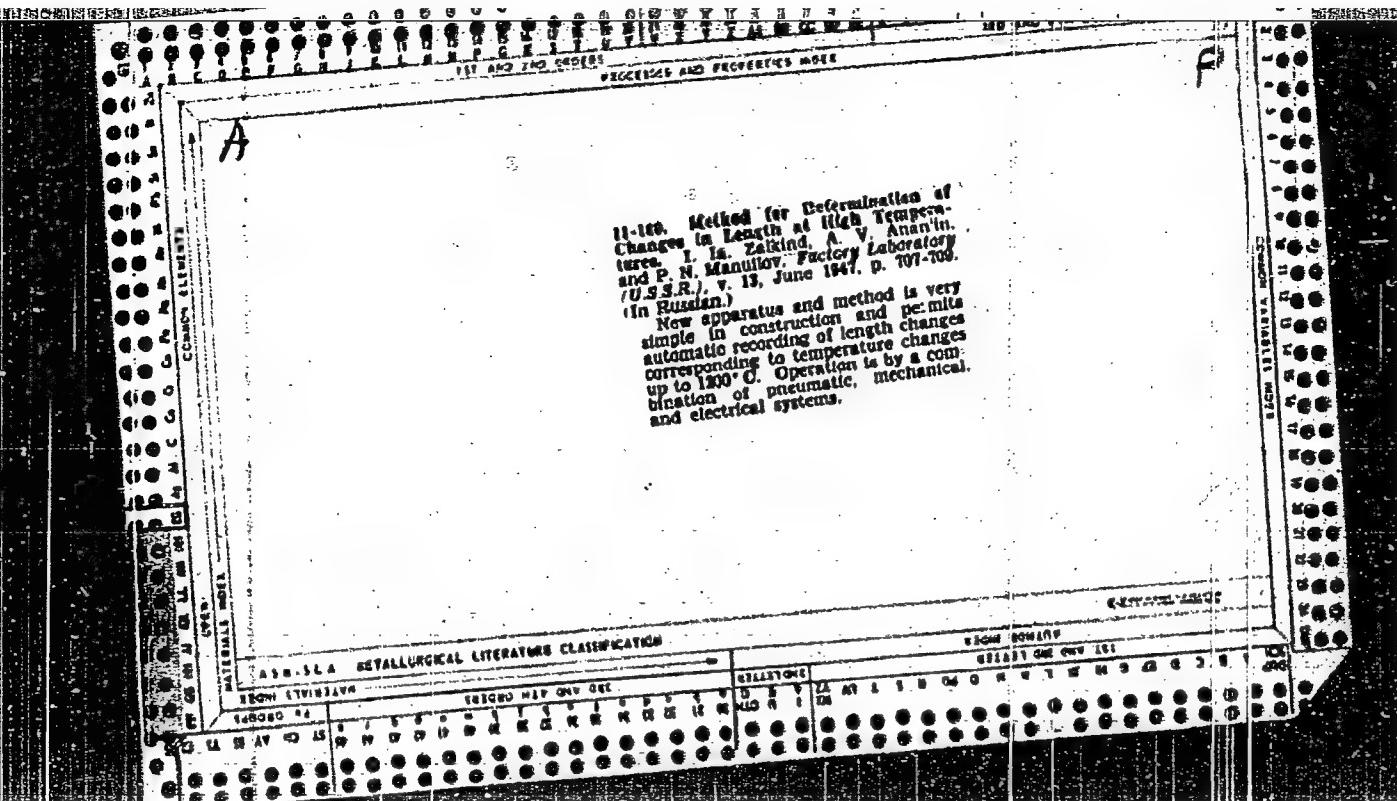
SO: Journal of General Chemistry(Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1945, Volume 15, no. 6.

MOROZOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZALKIND, I.S., inzh. LIFSHITS, N.M.

For progressive technology in lumber sawing. Gor.khoz. Mosk. 32
no.12:26-30 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik lesnogo otdela Upravleniya material'no-tehnicheskogo
snabzheniya Glavmosstroya (for Lifshits).
(Moscow--Sawmills)

Poluboyarinov, D. N., and Zalkind, I. Ya. *Metodicheskaya*
Dlya Otsenivaniya Gazu Permeability. *Ogneupory*, 7 [19]
NII 14 (IKRA). Methods used in the determination of gas
permeability of refractories are reviewed. A preliminary
test with a simplified method based on the determination
of the air pressure only is discussed.



ZALKIND, I. IA.

PA 2270D

USSR/Metallurgy - Refractories, Slag Erosion Sep 52

"On the Laboratory Methods for Determining Slag Erosion of Refractories," I. Ya. Zalkind, Cand Tech Sci; and Engrs M. S. Kamenichnyy, M. P. Nazarov, T. V. Bursian.

"Ogneupory" No 9, pp 414-420

Briefly reviews existing methods for detg resistance of refractories to erosion by slag and describes method developed by ORGRES for detn of slag resistance using small specimens which may be prepared disregarding configuration of initial refractory products. Testing equipment consists of kryptol furnace with devices for temp measuring and regulation. 239169

GOLUBTSOV, V.A.; ZALKIND, I.Ya.

[Refractory materials and slag in power engineering] Ogneupory i
shlaki v energetike. Pod. red. V.A.Golubtseva. Moskva, Gos. energ.
izd-vo, 1953. 167 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Refractory materials) (Slag)

KUZNETSOV, N.I., inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Heat resistant concrete outer walls for modern high-power steam boilers.
Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.13:10-11 Ag '53. (MLB 6:10)

1. Kontora po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i seti.
(Steam boilers)

YUSHKEVICH, Mikhail Osipovich; PEVZNER, R.L., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,
professor, redaktor; AVGUSTINIK, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,
professor, retsezent; SEMOCHKIN, A.P., inzhener, retsezent; ANTO-
NEVICH, N.K., redaktor; ZALKIND, I.Ye., redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L.
redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technology of ceramics] Tekhnologiya keramiki. Pod red. R.L.Pevz-
nera. Izd. 2-eo, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po strelitel'nym
materialam, 1955. 383 p.
(Ceramics) (MLRA 9:6)

BYCHKOVSKIY, A.L., inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya.; OBERBLOM, Yu.I.

Methods and outlook for the use of suspended seamless refractory walls. Teploenergetika 3 no.9:61-63 S '56. (MLA 9:11)
(Boilers)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7

ZALKIND, I.Ya.

Natural drying of boiler linings. Energetik 4 no.4 Apr '56.
(Furnaces) (MLRA 9:7)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

ZALKIND, I.Ya.

Method of reconditioning boiler baffles. Energetik 4 no.4:37-38
Ap '56.
(Boilers--Maintenance and repair)

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 5012

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 14/17

Authors : Bychkovskiy, A. L., I. Ya. Zalkind, Yu. I. Okerblom,
Engineers.

Title : Experience with and prospects for using suspended seam-
less refractory walls [for boilers]. (Chronicle)

Periodical : Teploenergetika; 9, 61-63, S 1956

Abstract : The authors describe the new type of walls for high-
pressure boilers, designed and manufactured by the
Podol'sk Machine-Building Plant jointly with the Ceramic
Laboratory of Orgres (Office for the Organization and
Rationalization of Regional Electric Power Plants and
Networks) for the PK-19 boiler. Diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

Zalkind, I. Ya.

SOV/ 112-58-1-175

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 21 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zalkind, I. Ya., Solomatina, T. V., Vasil'yeva, G. N., and
Lebedeva, M. F.

TITLE: A Lighter Type of Concrete Lining for a PK-19 Series High-Pressure
Boiler (Oblegchennaya betonnaya obmurovka seriynogo kotel'nogo agregata
vysokogo davleniya PK-19)

PERIODICAL: Naladochn. i eksperim. raboty ORGRES, 1956, Nr 13, pp 3-9

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Combustion chamber liners 2. Concrete--Applications

Card 1/1

BURSIAN, T.V., inzhener; BYCHKOVSKIY, A.L., inzhener; VASIL'YEVA, G.N.,
inzhener; ZALKIND, I.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA,
N.P., inzhener; OKEBLOM, Yu.I., inzhener.

Refractory-protected water-tube wall for PK-19 boilers. Elek.sta.
27 no.5:5-12 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Boilers)

ZALKIND, I.Ya.

DUDEROV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; ZALKIND, I.Ya., nauchnyy redaktor; KOSYAKINA,
Z.K., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[The firing of sintered ceramic materials] Obzhig speskaiushchikh sian
keramicheskikh mass. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po-stroit. materialam,
1957. 122 p.

(Ceramic industries)

(MLRA 10:4)

ZALKIND, I. Ya.

PEVZNER, R.L.; ZALKIND, I.Ya., nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, S.M., redaktor;
GILENSON, P.O., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Control of the production of ceramic building materials] Kontrol' proizvodstva keramicheskikh stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam, 1957. 203 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Ceramic industries)

ZALKIND, I. A.

"Physical and chemical principles in the manufacture of ceramics";
collection of articles edited by P.P. Budnikov. Reviewed by I.A.
Zalkind. Stek. i ker. 14 no.7:31 J1 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Ceramic materials)
(Budnikov, P.P.)

ZALKIND, I. YA.

96-4-6/24

AUTHORS: Zalkind, I. Ya. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Solomatina, T.V. (Engineer) and Radzharov, M.A. (Cand. Tech.Sc.)

TITLE: Fluxing of coals with high-melting-point ash when using cyclone combustion. (O flyusovanii ugley s tugoplavkoy zoloy pri tsiklonnom metode zhiganiya topliva).

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, No.4, pp. 34-41 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The cyclone method of fuel combustion has many advantages and could usefully be extended to a wider range of fuel. The only fuels suitable for burning in horizontal cyclone furnaces are those whose ash occurs in a truly liquid condition with a viscosity not greater than 200 - 300 p at a temperature of 1450 - 1500°C. If the ash has a higher melting-point, its removal in the liquid condition becomes difficult. The usable range of fuels might be extended by using flux to reduce the viscosity of the slags. A certain amount of work has been published on this subject, but until now it has not been applied because of practical difficulties in introducing the flux into the furnace. Conditions are most favourable to the effective use of flux in horizontal cyclone furnaces burning pulverised fuel. In these furnaces, the rotary motion of the hot flame sets up centrifugal forces which

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force the solid particles of fuel and flux towards the chamber walls. Horizontal cyclone furnaces are of high efficiency and the primary ash removal attains 95%; it may therefore be supposed that the flux consumption will be about the theoretical value. A special feature of the use of flux in a cyclone-type furnace is the need for the interaction between fuel and flux to occur rapidly. The rate of interaction between ash and flux depends not only on the chemical composition of the flux but also on the form of the chemical compound and the crystallised structure of the components. The chemical composition of flux is usually expressed in terms of different oxides. Most fuel fluxes contain oxides of Si, Al, Fe, Ca, Mg. However, these oxides may form different combinations even when they are present in the same quantities. The ratio and composition of the vitreous and crystalline phases depend both on the origin of the mineral part of the fuel and on the furnace conditions. The phase-mineral composition of the slag or ash probably has little influence on the absolute viscosity of the final mixture. However, the mineralogical composition Card 2/8 will have an important influence on the process of melting

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and on the viscosity, until equilibrium of temperature and composition are attained. Therefore, the selection of flux cannot be based only on the chemical composition of the ash and the flux. The influence of the composition on the viscosity was investigated on a number of different slags; also on synthetic mixtures of identical chemical composition but derived from different minerals. The viscosity of the slag was investigated in the true liquid condition and also during the period of melting. It was found that slag and the mixtures have different viscosities even though they may have the same chemical composition. Fig.1 shows viscosity curves for groups of mixtures which are close in chemical composition to two natural slags taken directly from furnaces, mainly slag of Moscow Basin coal and slag of Kuznetsk coal. To ensure slags of identical composition, small quantities of pure oxides were added to each. The components for the artificial mixtures of the same composition were chemically pure oxides; kaolin; high-clay firebrick consisting mainly of mullite and quartz; etc. The composition of these mixtures and viscosity data are given

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in Table 1. The mixtures are of different viscosities. The slag of Moscow coal was a crystalline conglomerate of the highest viscosity, and was hardly molten at 1500°C. The slag of Kuznetsk coal was of the lowest viscosity. The viscosity of the slag is least and most consistent when it is thoroughly molten and equilibrium has been established. Frequently there is a crystalline phase in the molten mass and the equilibrium condition is not achieved, thus increasing the differences of apparent viscosity. An investigation of the kinetics of fluxing was based on the nature of the change of viscosity of the product of interaction between flux and slag. An investigation was made of the relationship between temperature and the time of interaction of ash and flux in the form of CaCO_3 or open hearth slag. For CaCO_3 it was found that at temperatures up to 1400°C the interaction takes place very slowly. At higher temperatures the reaction is practically instantaneous and the material is of low viscosity. A similar effect was observed when using open-hearth slag. It is considered that in cyclone furnaces the combustion

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temperature should not only be high enough to ensure sufficiently low viscosity of the molten substance but also high enough to promote an almost instantaneous reaction between slag and flux. A procedure is recommended for selecting fluxes. The chemical composition of the flux should complement that of the fuel. The quantity of flux should be determined from a viscosity curve of the final product of interaction between fuel and flux. This product should be truly liquid in the temperature range 1450 - 1500°C, and its viscosity should not be greater than 200 - 300 p. It is very difficult to determine experimentally the temperature of fluxing; it depends very much on the rate of rise of the temperature, the size of the crucible and other factors. It is, therefore, more correct to speak of the fluxing temperature not as a point but as a temperature region, that is within + (10 - 15)°C. Methods of determining this temperature should be the subject of further work. The fluxing action of different materials is then considered. The ashes that it is required to flux will probably have high contents

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of SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 (together more than 70%). These high melting point aluminium-silicates may be fluxed with basic oxides, CaO , MgO , Fe_2O_3 , FeO and $\text{K}_2\text{O} + \text{Na}_2\text{O}$. The oxides of K and Na cannot be used because they sublime at high temperatures. Typical fluxes may be natural carbonates, such as limestone or dolomite, and also various basic metallurgical and fuel slags. Table 2 gives the chemical composition of blast furnace and open-hearth furnace slags, pyrites residues containing about 70% iron oxides, and others. The action of various fluxes was studied on a number of coals with high-melting-point ash, with the results given in Table 3. Figs. 3-6 show the influence of flux on the viscosity of ash of various coals at a temperature of 1450°C. For all the coals investigated, the viscosity of the pure ash exceeded 2 - 3000 p and in most cases the ash was hardly molten at 1500°C. The use of appropriate quantities of flux, ranging from 5 - 25%, reduced the viscosity to 100 - 200 p. All the fluxes used in the present work gave about the same practical effect, even though the limestone

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contained the maximum amount of fluxing oxides. By way of example, Fig. 7 shows the influence of a flux of CaO on the viscosity characteristics of the ash of Moscow coal. The best result was obtained with the addition of 15% CaO. Table 4 gives recommended fluxes for all the coals investigated, and the corresponding fluxing temperatures. The following broad recommendations are made: coals, the ash of which contain 15 - 25% of basic oxides, require 5 - 15% of flux; coals containing 5 - 15% of basic oxides require 15 - 25% flux. These percentages appear to relate to the weight of ash - not of fuel of course. These quantities of flux were determined under laboratory conditions and because of imperfect mixing more may be required in practice. A full-scale trial of the use of flux will be carried out in a heat and electric power station of Kuzbassenergo; one of its boilers has two horizontal cyclone chambers for burning pulverised fuel with liquid slag removal. As a result of recent reconstruction the steaming rate of this set will be raised from 70 - 170/200 tons/hour. Table 3 shows the results of an investigation made by ORGRES on samples of

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ash of 13 kinds of Kuznets basin coal, which are now being burned in heat and electric power stations; only three of them could be considered suitable for burning in the pure form in a cyclone furnace. Therefore, the possibility of fluxing coal is very important. Practical recommendations about arrangements for introducing the flux into the fuel are briefly made. It is concluded that the investigation has demonstrated the possibility of extending the range of coal suitable for burning in cyclone furnaces. There are 7 figures, 5 tables and 7 references (4 Russian, 1 English, 2 German).

ASSOCIATIONS: ORGRES and MO TskTI (ORGRES i MO TskTI)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress,

Card 8/8

ZALKIND, I. Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORMER, I. M., inzh.

Effect of aluminum lining on heat-protection properties in heat-insulating structures. Elek. sta. 29 no.10:29-30 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Electric power plants)

BUTT, Yu.M., prof.; DUDEROV, G.N., dots.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof.;
ZALKIND, I.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.;
GURVICH, E.A., red. izd-va; GOL'BEK, T.M., tekhn. red.

[General technology of silicates] Obshchaya tekhnologiya si-
likatov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gostroizdat, 1962.
462 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Silicatos)

ACCESSION NR. AP404680

Angewandte Statistik

SUMMITED: 10

ENCL: 02

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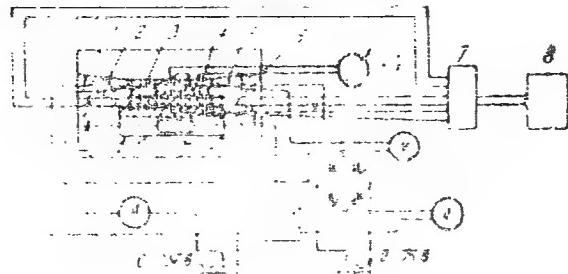
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ENCLOSURE 01



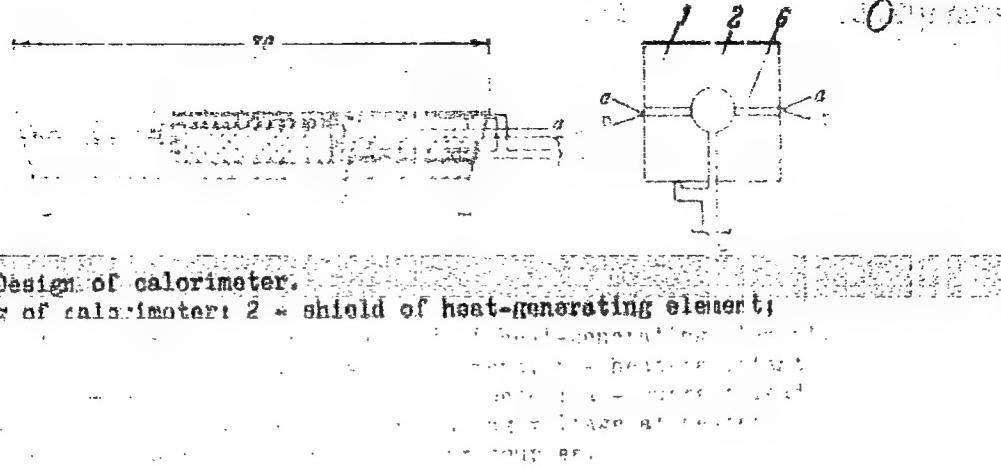
1 = METAL PLATE
2 = CERAMIC PLATE
3 = CERAMIC PLATE
4 = METAL PLATE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

I-8528-65
ACCESSION NR : AF4046805

INCLOSURE : 02

Fig. 2. Design of calorimeter.
1 - caning of calorimeter; 2 - shield of heat-generating element;



This book is devoted to the two basic factors which limit the life of refractory material and other thermal equipment - heat transfer and chemical attack on heat surfaces. These factors are the result of the physical-chemical properties of the materials used in the construction of heat equipment. The book gives the reader a general idea of the methods of dry and liquid cooling, the choice of the most suitable refractories, their physical and chemical properties, and the methods of testing them. The book also gives the reader information on the types of heat equipment linings and their properties, as well as the methods of protection of heat equipment linings and their properties. The book is intended for a broad range of workers in the field of plant thermal engineering, laborers, technicians, workers, and plant thermal engineering laboratory workers. Technicians, workers, and plant thermal engineering laboratory workers concerned with the

and various thermal expansion
coefficients, thermal engineering
characteristics, refractory materials
and their applications.

Pyroconduction --
Ch. I. Physical-chemical processes in refractories and slagging that occur at
high temperatures --
General properties and methods of investigating refractory materials

Card 2/3

ZALKIND, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, ANAN'IN, A.V., inzh., KORMER,
I.M., inzh.

Heat measuring instrument with low inertness developed
by the State Trust for the Organization and Efficiency
of Electric Power Plants. Teploenergetika 7 no.7:87-89 Jl '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Heat--Radiation and absorption)
(Heat engineering--Equipment and supplies)

ZALKIND, I. Ya.

A device for measuring heat flows emanating from surfaces.
Teplot i massoper. 1:166-169 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii
rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey Glavnogo energeticheskogo
upravleniya, g. Moskva.

(Calorimetry)

VASIL'YEVA, G.N., inzh.; ZALKIND, I.Y., inzh.; ISEROV, D.Z., inzh.; KORMER,
I.M., inzh.; KUZ'MIN, A.I., inzh.; LAKHMANLOS, A.I., inzh.;
SHAKHSUVAROV, K.V., inzh.

Determination of heat losses of boilers to an ambient media.
Elek. sta. 36 no.2:2-6 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

ZALKIND, Il'ya Yakovlevich; TROYANKIN, Yurii Vasil'yevich; LANOVSKAYA,
M.R., red.izd-va; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Refractory materials and slags in metallurgy] Ogneupory i
shlaki v metallurgii. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1964. 287 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

ZALKIND, L. A.

Sound marriage and a healthy family Moskva, Medgiz, 1948. 55 p. Nauchno-populiarnaia meditsinskaia literatura 51-15255

HQ31.23

MOLDAVSKAYA, V.D.; TISHCHENKO, O.D.; USTINOV, A.A.; KOSHENSKAYA, F.A.; ZALKIND, L.B.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.A.; TSUKANOV, A.A.; MATSUKA, A.G.

Eradication of malaria in a city in Southern Ukraine. Med. parazit.,
(CLML 25:1)
Moskva no.3:232-237 May-June 1953.

1. Of the Ukrainian Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology
(Director --- I. A. Demchenko), Stalino and Zhdanov Anti-Malarial Stations.

ZALKIND, L.I.

Problems in measuring the roughness and waviness of surfaces.
Trudy Sem.po kach.poverkh. no.5:200-209 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(Surfaces (Technology)—Testing)

ZALKIND, L. I.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Grinding wheels

Card : 1/1

Authors : Zalkind, L. I.

Title : Grinding of components up to the 11 th and 12 th stage fineness with grinding wheels having abrasive grains of 46-60 size.

Periodical : Stan. i Instr., Ed. 6, 14 - 17, June 1954

Abstract : General information is given on trueing of grinding wheels, selection of work speeds and feeds, the strength and coarseness of corundum, and the adjustment of grinding wheel clearances. Illustrations; drawings; graphs.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

ZALKIND, L.I.

Investigating the occurrence of roughness caused by cylindrical
grinding. Trudy Sem. po kach. poverkh. no.3:97-113 '57.
(Grinding and polishing) (Surfaces (Technology))

Zalkind, N.G.

GINZBURG, V.V.; ZALKIND, N.G.

Materials on the craniology of the Kazakhs; concerning problems of
ethnogeny. Shor.Muz.ant.i etn. no.16:432-461 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Kazakhstan--Craniology)

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ZALKIND, N.G.

Anthropology in Russian periodicals in the 1830's. Biul.MOIP.
Otd.biol. 67 no.5:155 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(ANTHROPOLOGY)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001963710007-7"

ZALKIND, N.G.; POLYAKOV, S.P.

Craniological material from medieval graves of southern and
northwestern Turkmenistan. *svul.mir.Otd.biol.* 67 no.5:154
S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(TURKMENS--CRANIOLOGY)

ZALKIND, M.S.; MEL'NIKOVSKIY, M.S.

Internal conference dedicated to the centennial of the publication
of I.M. Sechenov's book "Reflexes of the brain." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
biol. no.3:474-479 My-Je '64. (MIFI 17:5)

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Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 14:240-243 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut antropologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

ZALKIND, S.L.

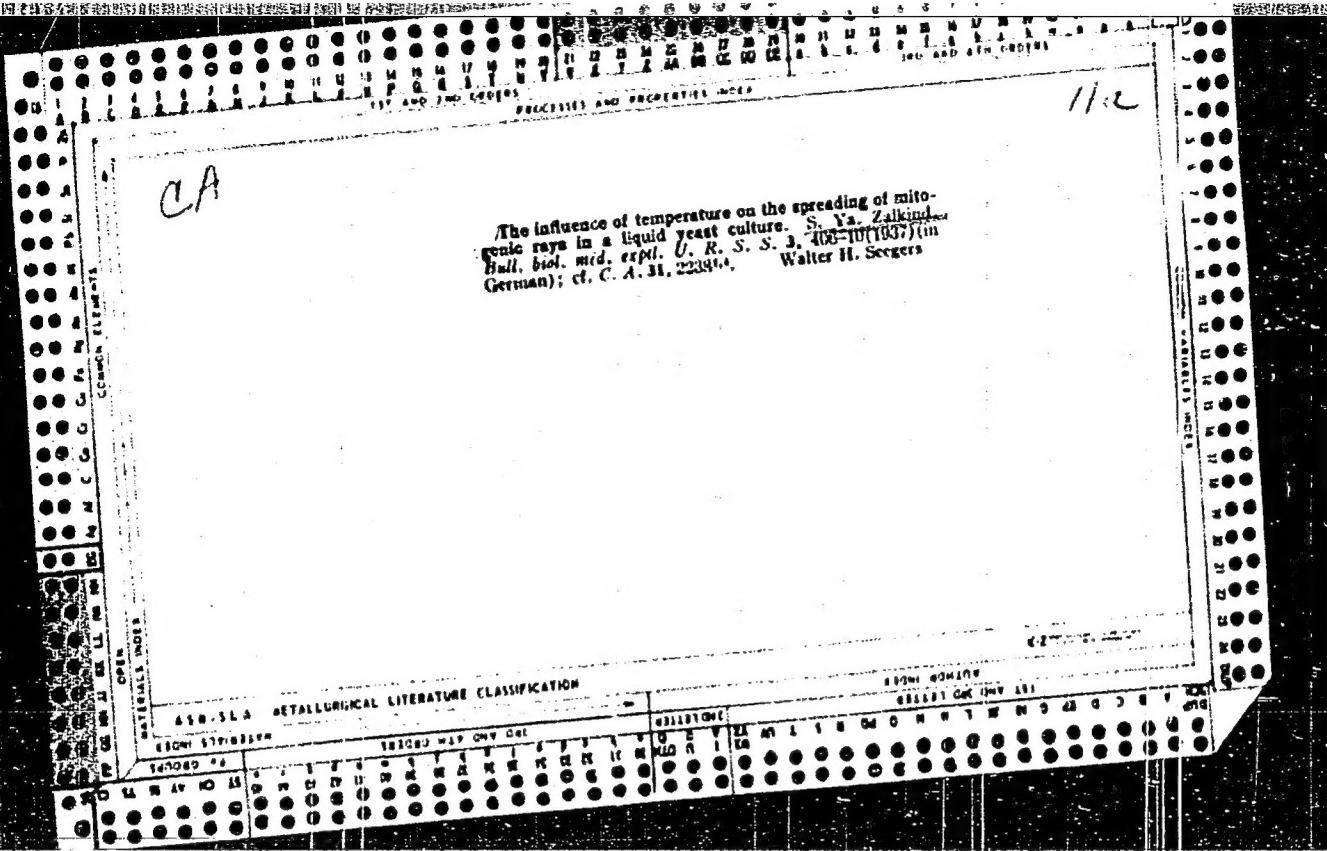
Soviet and French symposium on the biology of the cancer cell.
TSitologija no.1:120-123: Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)
(CANCER RESEARCH—CONGRESSES)

SHAROV, A.S.; ALEKSEYEV, M.A.; ZALKIND, M.S.

Electronic differentiator. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:
762-768 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institute of Higher Nervous Activity and Neurophysiology,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

The influence of temperature on the spreading of mito-
genic rays in a liquid yeast culture. S. Ya. Zalkind
Bull. biol. med. exp. U. R. S. S. 3, 100-101 (1937) (in
German); cf. C. A. 31, 22941. Walter H. Seegers



An extinguisher of mitogenetic radiation in the tissues of cancerous animals. N. Ya. Zal'kind and M. H. Novik. *Zh. fiz. khim.* 11, No. 3, 43-51 (in Russian) (1938).—An enzyme-like substance capable of extinguishing mitogenetic radiation can be detected in the blood, and in liver, kidney and brain exts. of cancerous animals. It is inactivated in several min. at 70° and carries a neg. charge. Spleen exts. contain a substance which inhibits proliferation of yeast cultures but does not stop mitogenetic radiation. S. A. Karjala

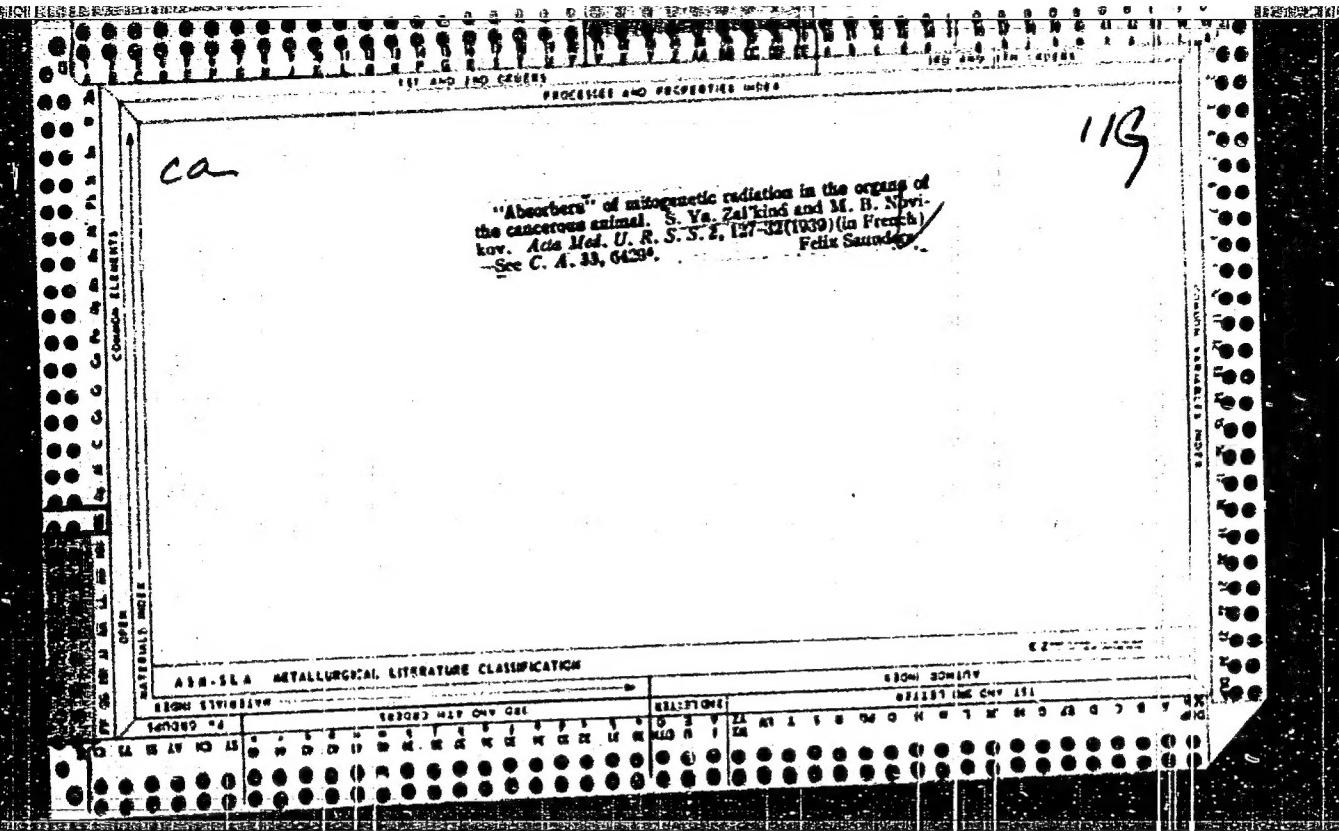
ASIA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXCERPT STRIP CARD

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ZALKIND, S. Ya.

"The Principles of Physiological Histology." (p. 220) by Nemilov, A. V. (v. 1,
"Cell and Tissue", 417 pages, 245 illustrations. Leningrad) Reviewed by Zalkind, S. Ya.
SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. 16, No. 2, 1943.